

THE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1888.

WASHINGTON OFFICE—513 Fourteenth St.
P. M. HEAT. Correspondent.
NEW YORK OFFICE—104 Temple Court,
Corner Beekman and Nassau streets.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year, without Sunday.....	\$12.00
One Year, with Sunday.....	14.00
Six Months, without Sunday.....	6.00
Six Months, with Sunday.....	7.00
Three Months, without Sunday.....	3.00
Three Months, with Sunday.....	3.50
One Month, without Sunday.....	1.00
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THE JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Can be found at the following places:

LONDON—American Exchange in Europe, 449
Street.

PARIS—American Exchange in Paris, 35 Boulevard
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The Sunday Journal has double the circulation
of any Sunday paper in Indiana.
Price five cents.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

The report of the State Librarian, Mrs.
Lizzie Callie Scott, should receive careful
attention from the coming Legislature. The
document is rather a remarkable one, owing
to its criticism of the work of the State-house
Commissioners in fitting up the library rooms,
but the strictures are apparently well
deserved. Mrs. Scott has a long experience
as Librarian, and is certainly well informed
as to the needs of the institution as it now
stands. According to her showing, which,
for that matter, can be verified by any visitor
to the library, not enough shelf-room for
present requirements has been provided, to
say nothing of accommodations for an in-
creased number of books; while the fittings
put in are of an old-fashioned, cumbersome
sort and the arrangements inconvenient. Now, if
this library is to exist at all it must be im-
proved and enlarged; to continue to
improve in its present fragmentary con-
dition will be a reflection upon the
intelligence of the community which not
even the handsome quarters set apart
for it will prevent. In fact, the elegance of
the rooms only emphasizes the defects of the
library. Two years ago the Journal urged
the importance of building up this institu-
tion and the granting of an appropriation
somewhat proportionate to its needs. Now
that books have been removed to permanent
quarters, this necessity is greater than be-
fore. The library should be one in fact as
well as in name, and a credit to the State.
Had adequate appropriations been made each
year and proper care taken in the matter
an institution might now exist equal to that
in New York, which, from small beginnings,
now contains nearly 140,000 volumes, and in
its remodeled quarters in the Capitol is esti-
mated to occupy an acre and a quarter of
space. There is a fine foundation for an In-
dian library worthy of the name, but it must
be rapidly added to in order to place it on an
equality with those of other States. It may
be added in this connection that the New
York authorities have recently been at great
expense to enlarge the accommodations of
their library, owing to short-sightedness which
failed to provide for its growth in the original
plan.

POSTOFFICES AND NAMES.

There are in the United States over 50,000
fourth-class postoffices, this being the classi-
fication of all offices where the annual com-
pensation of the postmaster amounts to less than
\$1,000. A large majority of the offices of
this class are county offices, many of them
more cross-roads offices established for the
convenience of a neighborhood. New offices
are established at the rate of about 2,000 every
year. This enormous list of offices embraces
a great variety of names, and is a pretty so-
ber draft on the ingenuity and originality of
those applying for the office. The depart-
ment exercises a general control in the mat-
ter of names, but never undertakes to dictate
names, though it sometimes supplies them on
request. It will not permit two offices of the
same name in the same State, nor two sound-
ing very nearly alike. After the name of one
office is once fixed it can only be changed by
order of the department.

In a list of 50,000 postoffices there are many
old and ridiculous names and a large number
of hard-sounding or commonplace ones. Peo-
ple seem to take very little pride or pains in
selecting names. Many an infant postoffice,
like many an infant child, has received a
name at its birth which its friends would
gladly be rid of in later years. A great many
names are repeated many times in different
States. All our Presidents, and many of our
public men, have been honored in this way.
There are thirty-seven Washingtons, besides
several combinations of the name, as Wash-
ington Borough, Washington Center, Wash-
ington Heights, etc. Montana has Wash-
ington Gulch; New York, Washington Hollow,
and Iowa Washington Prairie. There are
twenty-five Jeffersons, besides several Jeff-
ersons, Jefferson City, etc. Adams was
not so popular. There are thirteen offices of
that name, and the usual proportion of com-
binations, as Adams Center, Adams Grove, Ad-
ams town, Adamsville, etc. The terminations
burgh, town and ville figure very numerous
throughout the entire list. Jackson is a popu-
lar name, there being thirty and a large
number of Jacksonports, Jacksonvilles
and other combinations. Of late
Presidents, Buchanan furnishes the name
for twenty offices, Lincoln for twenty-seven,

Grant for fifteen, Garfield for twenty-three,
Arthur for nineteen, and so on. There are
already seventeen Harrisons in as many dif-
ferent States, and no doubt the name will be
further utilized during the next administra-
tion. The Harrisonburgs and Harrisonvilles
are also numerous. There are thirteen Cleve-
lands, but most of them were named before
the President of that name was elected. Ev-
ery Postmaster-general, every assistant Post-
master-general and every public man of any
note from the foundation of the government
has a number of postoffice namesakes. Al-
most every family name or Christian name in
the English language is represented, almost
every familiar object in nature, all the vir-
tues, many abstract ideas and a great number
of absurdities. Several letters of the Greek
alphabet figure numerously in the list, as
Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, etc. Tippecanoe
city, this State, has an office called B.
Faith, Hope, Charity, Friendship, Trust and
Love appear in the list. Indiana has
postoffices called Art, Bean Blossom,
Bigfoot, Bird's-eye, Clabbertown, Desolation,
Domestic, Don Juan, Hoosierville, How,
Nickel-plate, Octagon, Peppertown, Potato
Creek, Pucker Brush, Sweet Home and Wild
Cat. And these are musical and appropriate
compared with some of the names in other
States. In short, it would be difficult to con-
ceive of any outlandish name that does not
appear in the list, and if postoffices continue
to multiply it will become a serious question
what to call them.

THEOLOGY ON THE STAGE.

If anything were surprising in this day of
change and progress, and lightning trans-
formations, it would be the statement that
Robert Elmsere is to be dramatized. Sciences
and professions merge into one another until
it is sometimes difficult to define the callings
of those about us; but hitherto the stage and
the pulpit have had nothing in common—
that is, if the latter is to be believed. For
years the pulpit has inveighed against fiction as
a thing leading to frivolity; and, behold,
the writer thereof invades the sermonizers'
own field, and all their hearers run after the
theological novel and hold it up to the admi-
ration of the world. The novel, however, is a
minor evil compared to the stage as it has
been pictured by the preacher, and now the
stage is to become a teacher of religious
creeds. For, of course, "Robert Elmsere"
cannot be presented without his theology;
with that eliminated, he would be a Hamlet
without a soliloquy, or a father's ghost, or a
misery. The theology, in fact, is the drama
of the tale. Just how the intellectual strug-
gles and the spiritual agonies, which con-
stitute the chief feature of the book, are to
be depicted on the stage is not made clear;
the dramatist is yet to determine that, and it
can be left in his hands. The point to be con-
sidered here is the threatened usurpation of
the functions of the pulpit by forces hitherto
regarded as antagonistic. It is not enough to
say that the peculiar doctrine inculcated in
"Robert Elmsere" is itself opposed to evan-
gelical teachings, and is, therefore, in har-
mony with the alleged diabolical character of
novel and drama in general. If a heterodox
play proves a success, others of orthodox na-
ture will speedily follow as candidates for
popular favor. The "star" agnostic, whoever
he may be, will be rivaled by the actors who
can portray the charms of the Andover theo-
logy—as officially defined—most enticingly.
Public preferences in the matter of doctrine
will perhaps be determined by the relative
ability of the actor who shall represent a soul
in the throes of becoming a theological mug-
wump, and of him who appears in the role of
"personal devil," or the hero of an "eternal-
punishment" drama. There is no limit to the
possibilities of this new form of dramatic art,
but the most alarming feature of it is the pros-
pective extinction of amusements which it
threatens.

FROM BEING AN INTELLECTUAL POSTER THE READING

of novels, at least of the sort recommended
by the critics, has already become a formi-
dable task and one not to be approached with
the mental powers at less than full vigor.
With moral philosophy and spiritual beliefs
transferring themselves from this field to the
stage another source of relaxation is gone; for
though sermons and theology may be instructive
they are surely not amusing. It is hardly
possible that the most intellectual of beings
can be kept constantly keyed up to lofty
heights of contemplation even though lofty
dogmas be fired at him from every cor-
ner. Unless the pulpit itself comes to the re-
cue by transforming itself into a place of en-
tertainment, some other resource must be
sought. Perhaps it will consist in becoming
"as little children" in more senses than one,
and taking our religion and our pleasures from
the fountain-head as simply and unquestion-
ingly as they.

THE AVERAGE YEARLY EXPENSE OF STUDENTS

of Yale college are said to be \$1,000. A New
Haven correspondent of a New York paper ac-
cepts this statement as a fact, but, evidently
thinking that the circulation will not tune to
the benefit of the college, numerical, certain
employment in which impetuous students
may engage while there, which will aid them in
eking out a living. Among the rest, that of
serving as waiters is mentioned. Now, waiting
at table is a very respectable occupation, and
one of which no student working for an educa-
tion need be ashamed, but it is one not very
highly regarded among the class of young men
who spend an average of \$1,000 a year, and
many of them, of course, more. The student-
waiter loves his social position among these
associates—a result that would not follow to
anything like the same degree if all were
hired to wait like himself, or allowed to
expend but a moderate sum. Few young men
have the strength of character to submit
willingly to conditions which put them in as
great contrast with their fellow-students, and,
for this reason, those who must depend upon
their own exertions in securing college educa-
tion will prefer institutions where the average
outlay is less extravagant, and to which they
can approach in a nearer degree. If Yale wants
to win poor young men, it must moderate this
"average."

THE NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY

has had better luck than the Indiana Association. Both
societies were founded by leading citizens who
were interested in preserving the historical
treasures of their respective States; but, while
in Indiana this interest has flagged and the
organization maintains its existence only
through the efforts of half a dozen faithful
members, in New York its importance is recog-

nized in the most practical way. A year or two
ago, when the accumulations of books and
treasures of art and history had become so great
as to suggest the need of placing them in suit-
able quarters, an unnamed friend of the society
placed on deposit \$100,000, which was to be paid
over as a gift when an additional sum of
\$150,000 had been raised. To raise such an
amount for a purpose which appealed solely to
the popular taste was no small under-
taking, but the enterprising men and women
belonging to the association went about it,
and have accomplished the task, and the entire
\$250,000 is now in the hands of the treasurer.
With this fund a building will be erected for
the use of the society, and with its treasures
made accessible to the citizens and its work
better known public interest will increase and
the institution become permanent and prosper-
ous. The struggling Indiana society can only
look on this prosperity with envy, and live in
the hope that some public-spirited Hoosier will
lend it a hand—with dollars in it—an early day.

New York has a law, passed in July last, for-
bidding the employment of convicts in profitable
labor, except in the manufacture of articles for
the charitable institutions and prisons of the
State. The object of the law was to prevent
convict labor from competing with free labor.

But a short experience has proved that the law
does not work very well. There are in the three
State prisons of New York 300 convicts, 150 of
whom, it is found, can manufacture all the goods
that are needed annually by the prisons and
charitable institutions, inasmuch as the latter,
with more than 17,000 inmates, already make
for themselves 60 per cent. of the articles they
require. The result is not only a deficit, but an
enforced idleness on the part of the convicts,
which is wasteful and demoralizing. Besides,
enforced idleness with solitary confinement is
held to be cruel treatment, and prohibited by
law. So far as competition with free labor is
concerned, the experiment is not successful, for
there is already complaint from those trades
which formerly supplied the charitable institu-
tions, and the deficit in the prison revenues,
resulting from enforced idleness of the convicts,
will compel an increased tax levy, which will
fall at last on the taxpayer. Thus, the ques-
tion how to utilize convict labor without com-
peting with free labor is still an unsolved
problem.

It took forty-eight pounds of powder jammed
well into a burst big cast-steel gun, at An-
napolis, the other day, but the work was effec-
tually done. The gun was cast for the govern-
ment at Pittsburgh, rifled and bored at Wash-
ington, and tested at Annapolis. It was 193 inches
in length, and was to be tested with thirty-eight
pounds of powder on the first charge, and forty-
eight pounds for ten consecutive shots follow-
ing. It carried a 109-pound ball, and was fired
from a car on an earth bank 200 yards
away. The first discharge was made with thirty-
eight pounds of powder, at the request of the
"boss," "to warm up the gun," they said. It
sounded this, a pressure of eleven tons to the
square inch. The second load contained forty-
eight pounds of powder, the regulation charge.
With a tremendous roar the second discharge
came, startling auditors and spectators. It had
done its work. The great gun lay dismantled,
the platform and building over it shattered into
fragments, and \$5,000 worth of damage
done in a moment. The experiment is regarded
as conclusive. Bomber cast steel will not do
for heavy ordnance.

AMERICANS are already regarded as the most
attractive people in the world, but if the "Bu-
reau of Oratorical Information" is established at
Washington, there is no telling what further
progress may be made in the way of oratory.
The proposed bureau is a suggestion of the Na-
tional Spelling-Association, itself a novel develop-
ment of oratorical development. The spell-binders
are professional political speakers. No person
knows better than they the importance of em-
bodying some facts and information in a politi-
cal speech. Anecdotes and personalities do
very well for seasoning, but there must be some
body to a speech, especially if one speech is ex-
pected to serve for a whole campaign. Hence,
the proposed "Bureau of Oratorical Informa-
tion," whose business it shall be to collect and
prepare for use facts, statistics and infor-
mation relating to legislation and all public
questions, so that any spell-binder who is a
member of the association in any part of the
United States can either obtain immediate in-
formation upon any subject or be advised where
he can get the same with the least trouble. If
this idea is carried out it will probably give
a great boost to political oratory, and cause a
large increase in the number of spell-binders.

THE report that Governor Gordon had recom-
mended the Georgia Legislature to restore the
appropriation of \$8,000 to Atlanta University is
denied by the officers of that institution. In his
message the Governor stated that the money
could not be legally given to the university, and
recommended that it be appropriated in suc-
cession to several schools controlled entirely by the
colored race or for the establishment of a col-
ored normal school to be wholly under the con-
trol of the colored race. Atlanta University has
hundred students in all grades of study, with
a large list of officers and teachers whose salar-
ies must be paid from donations. Added to this
is the cost of lighting, heating, repairing and
other incidental expenses, involving a total
outlay of \$50,000 for the current year. It has
no funds to meet this debt, and makes an ap-
peal to its friends in the North to assist in car-
rying out this important factor in the problem
of Southern education. Contributions may be
sent to Horace Bushnell, of Atlanta, president,
or to Dr. C. L. Woodworth, of Watertown,
Mass., the financial agent of the university.

A QUESTION has been raised as to the nativ-
ity of Louis Riel, who was executed by the Cana-
dian government some two years ago for leading
an Indian revolt. Riel was a naturalized Amer-
ican citizen, but it was claimed at the time of
his execution that he was an Indian and there-
fore not entitled to the protection of his govern-
ment. The question of his naturalization was
not obtained under false representations.

NEBRASKA lawyer named Bryant, who has been
investigating the matter, claims to have dis-
covered that Riel was seven-eighths white and only
one-eighth Indian. That fraction of Indian
blood, however, would probably be a curious freak
of our law, the original possessors of American
soil and their descendants are treated as native-
born aliens.

At a meeting of the Church missionary confer-
ence in New York, a few days ago, the Rev.
Dr. John Hall combated the idea that church
work or religious life in the metropolis was at
low ebb. He said:

"I would like to express my own conviction,
and that I hold against any dependent one in
relation to this city of New York in its re-
ligious life. I have lived here for one and
a half centuries, and I have seen the city grow
from a small settlement to the great metropolis.
The Congregational, the Baptist and the
Methodist churches as preacher and as hearer,
as one of the brethren have been from time
to time in the pulpit. I, I can honestly and
truly say here that as far as my observation
has extended, religious life has never been in
so good a condition in these twenty-one years
as it is in the year in which we are met to-
gether."

He admitted the necessity of constant effort,
but insisted that the results were such as should
afford great encouragement and satisfaction to
religious workers.

A WRITER in "America" thinks that if better
music cannot be furnished by theater orchestras
than that which they are accustomed to
greet the public between acts, both play and
audience would be the gainers if the music were
done away with entirely. This discontented
person asks if, under present conditions, the

orchestra is anything more than a nuisance, "as
it is usually too bad to do anything but annoy
musical people, and the unskilled ones would
just as soon be left to chatter between the acts
without it." All of which will receive the ap-
proval of a great many theater-goers who have
suffered much from theatrical music.

The temperance work began a week ago,
by Mr. Francis Murphy, has already begun to
be felt in practical results. During the week
daily and nightly meetings were held of con-
stantly-increasing numbers, and about 2,000
persons signed the pledge. The signers included
men of all ages and conditions, young and
old, the confirmed drunkard, the occasional
tippler and the youth just entering the paths of
temptation. Mr. Murphy has a way of
presenting the subject that attracts all
classes and impresses his hearers with the
efficacy and power of total abstinence. Some have
been just made his converts, and the support of
temperance he makes too familiar use of scrip-
tural and divine authority, but this is one of the
secrets of Mr. Murphy's power. He is a plain
man, naturally brave and familiar in his
methods, but never intentionally irreverent.
His sincerity and zeal are beyond question, and
his work has been attended with great results
in many places.

An old citizen recalls the fact that the first
house occupied by General and Mrs. Harrison
in this city was rented from Mr. Stewart,
a prominent citizen of that time. When he
mentioned that he had rented the little house to
Benjamin Harrison, a young lawyer, recently
arrived here, a member of his family exclaimed,
"You don't mean to say that boyish-looking
young man is married?" The same house was
occupied successively, after General Harrison
ceased it, by Byron K. Elliott, now Judge of the
Third Circuit, and Dan Macaulay, of civil
and military fame.

BROOKLYNITES are much stirred up over the
discovery that, for several months, two Mor-
mon elders have been preaching the gospel of the
Latter-day Saints among them. This is rather
severe on the City of Churches.

PROBABLY the wealthiest bank in the world is
the Chemical National Bank of New York.
The par value of its stock is \$100 per share, and
a few days ago two shares were sold at auction
on the Real Estate Exchange for \$4,000 apiece.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:
Can you tell me where I can procure a copy of
the order that Grover Cleveland signed to re-
turn the rebel flag, to decide a wager.

A READER.
The official paper in the matter was issued by
the Adjutant-general of the Army upon the or-
der of the Secretary of War, and read as follows:
"The President of the United States having ap-
proved the recommendation that all the flags in
the custody of the War Department be returned
to the authorities of the respective States in
which the regiments which bore them were or-
ganized, for such final disposition as they may
determine, I am instructed, etc. The Presi-
dent may have made a written or verbal order,
but in any case it would have been made public
in the above form through the War Department
and would certainly not have been issued with-
out his sanction. The order was first made pub-
lic on June 11, 1887, and newspaper files of that
period contain a full account of the affair."

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:
1. Were veterans of the Mexican war and war
of 1812 pensioned previous to the rebellion? If
so, through the legislation of what party?
2. Who is author of the bill adding a Depart-
ment of Agriculture to the President's Cabinet?
Bloomington, Ind. A. G. W. H. N.

The Yellowstone is the only national park. A
superintendent at a salary of \$2,000 and ten as-
sistants at \$900 each are placed in charge of it.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:
Please inform me what day of November
Thanksgiving came on in 1878.
Muncie, Ind. READERS.

It was the 28th.
To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:
How many government parks are there in the
United States and what is the salary of general
superintendent of each, and if you can, the
number of hands required in each and wages.
Bloomington, Ind. W. H. N.

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Please inform me what day of November
Thanksgiving came on in 1878.
Muncie, Ind. READERS.

It was the 28th.
To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:
How many government parks are there in the
United States and what is the salary of general
superintendent of each, and if you can, the
number of hands required in each and wages.
Bloomington, Ind. W. H. N.

single forest in southern France sends annually
\$60,000 worth of wood to the city of Lyons,
the valley and roses to the London market.

The appearance of the Empress Eugenie is
described vividly by a Paris correspondent, as
follows: "A fragile form, veiled and robed in
black, a pale face and snow-white hair, and the
infirmary of the empress—such is the image
now presented by her who was the most fam-
ous beauty on earth, and the world's queen
of fashion as well, some thirty-five years ago."
The arrival of the Empress Eugenie at the
heavy train of all books and printed matter pass-
ing through his dominions, which will destroy
the lucrative book trade between India and
Central Asia. He desires to check the cir-
culation of treasonable proclamations which Ishak
Khan spread at the battle of the Tashkent, and
has probably succeeded in his intent.

SOMEONE was wicked enough to recall to a
Washington correspondent the other day, ap-
proach of a three-married groom, Gail Hamilton's
cutting and comprehensive remarks to a man
who had just married his third wife. It was
the old days when George Q. Cannon, delegate
in Congress from Utah, was living more or less
happily with three wives. "Look," said the
three-married groom to Gail Hamilton, at an
evening reception, "there comes Cannon, the
polygamist." "Yes," said Gail Hamilton, "and
there comes a different kind of man, and he is
the one you drive your wives tandem while he
drives them abreast."

THERE are probably very few people who
know the name of the inventor of the wheel-
barrow. That sculptor, painter, architect, en-
graver, and all-around genius, Leonardo da Vinci,
the man who painted the original picture of "The
Last Supper"—is the inventor of the wheel-
barrow. His fertile brain conceived the idea
about the year Columbus discovered America.

"The King's Daughters" now numbers 50,000
members in this country, the past seven months
showing an increase of 40,000. Mrs. Margaret
Bottom and her nine friends who founded the
order have every reason to feel gratified at the
rapid growth of this most worthy organization.
The aim of the Daughters is to put in practice
principles that are not only grand and simple,
but which realize all the most earnest, tender
and strong in womanhood. The Boston
members of the order are among the most en-
thusiastic of its number.

ONE of the prizes for virtue given by the Paris
Academy this year was awarded to Marguerite
Pauline Rault, who was born near St. Briac,
and was first a schoolmistress in Brittany. She
came to Paris at the age of twenty, in 1865,
to watch over a younger sister, became a nurse,
and was employed in the hospital of St. Louis.
She has since interested herself in the care of
the poor and the sick, and has been for many
years a member of the Society of the Holy Family.
She has been for many years a member of the
Society of the Holy Family.

One home in youth—no matter what end-
less—of trials or pleasures, of what not.
And coming back in a few short years we find
all the old friends and acquaintances, and the
house, the grass, the gates and the self-same
click.
But list! list! list!—all is changed as doom.

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less—of trials or pleasures, of what not.
And coming back in a few short years we find
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